DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 044 686 AL 002 661

AUTHOR U Ba
TITLE Education Abstracts. Burma. January --April 1970.
INSTITUTION National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY Institute of International Studies (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO TT-70-59000/1
PUB DATE [70]
NOTE 61p.

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-$0.50 HC-$3.15
DESCRIPTORS *Abstracts, *Education, *Educational Planning, Elementary Education, Health Education, Higher Education, Literacy Education, *Periodicals, Publications, Refresher Courses, Secondary Education, Student Volunteers, Teacher Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS *Burma

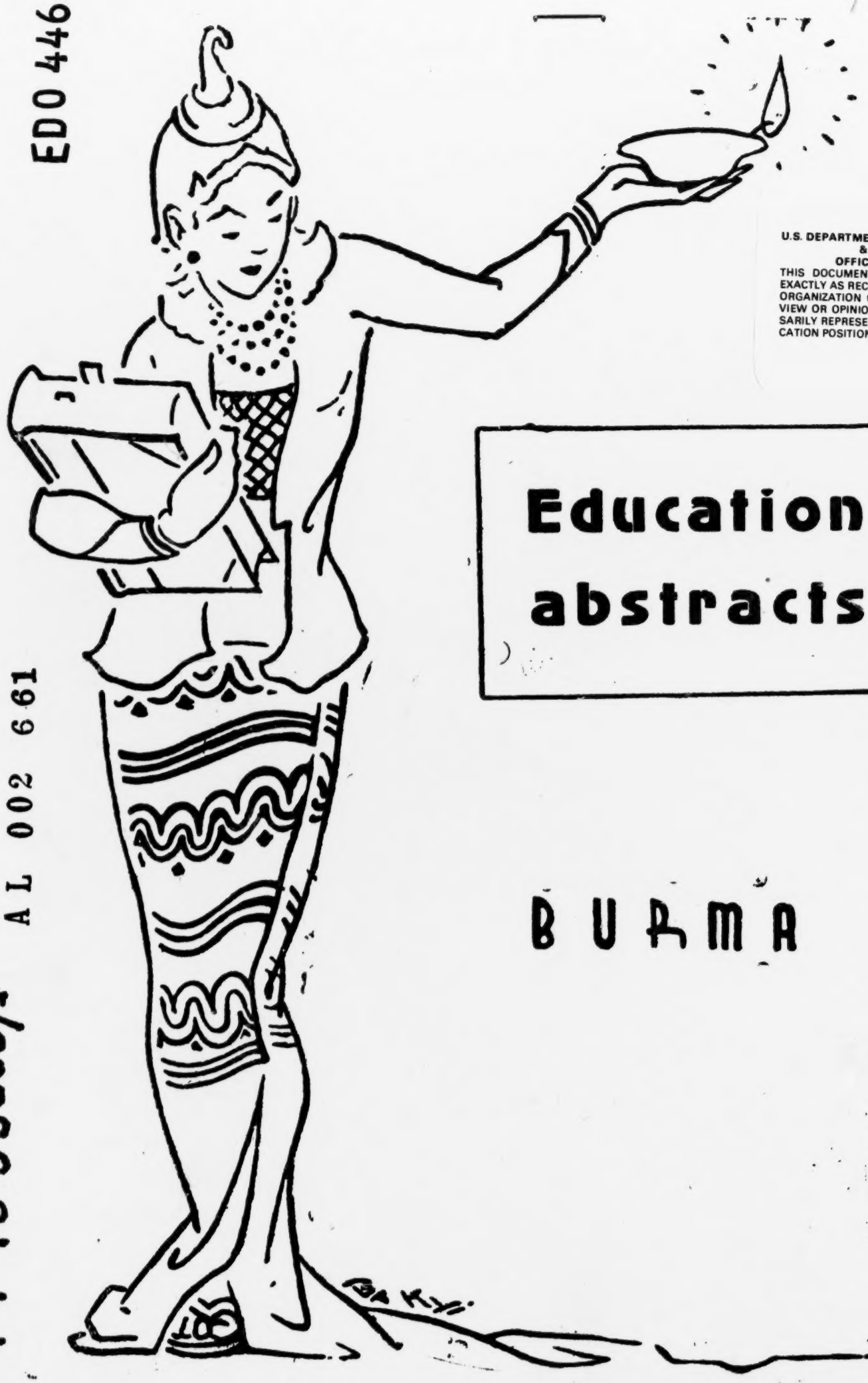
ABSTRACT

This document contains 111 abstracts of articles, books, and government publications relating to various areas of education in Burma and published during the period January through April 1970. Abstracts are arranged under the following headings: Education--General, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, and Miscellaneous. In addition, a Special Section, which considers materials published over a broader period of time than that covered in the other sections, contains abstracts dealing with educational planning in Burma. With a few exceptions, all materials here abstracted are from Burmese sources. [A 23-page appendix containing articles dealing with teacher training and technical and vocational training has been omitted because of the poor quality of the print; an inspection copy is, however, available at the ERIC Clearinghouse for Linguistics, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.] (FWB)

EDO 44686

TT 70-59000/1

AL



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

Education abstracts

BURMA

TT 70-59000/1 AL 002 661

REVISED DISTRIBUTION LIST

(Effective October 1970)

Copy No. (1)

COMPARATIVE EDUCATION BRANCH
International Services & Research Staff.
Institute of International Studies.
Office of Education.
Department of Health, Education & Welfare.
7th and D Streets, SW.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20202.

Copy No. 2.

FOREIGN SCIENCE INFORMATION PROGRAM.
Office of Science Information Service.
National Science Foundation.
1800 G Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550.

Copy No. 3.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

Attn: SFCSI Unit.
5285 Port Royal Road
SPRINGFIELD, Virginia 22151

TT 70-59000/1

January - April 1970

Compiled by Dr. U Ba, Rangoon

For

The National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

EDUCATION ABSTRACTS. BURMA.

NSF C513

TT 70-59000/1

January - May 1970

CONTENTS

		Item Nos.
I.	EDUCATION - GENERAL	
	UNESCO National Commissions meet.	1 - 3
	Educated unemployed.	4
	Educational schemes.	5
II.	PRIMARY EDUCATION	
	School Building.	6
	Camps for primary students.	7
	Day Nursery schools.	8
	Burmese question Papers.	9
III.	SECOND ARY EDUCATION	
	High schools to justify existence.	10
	Scholarships.	11, 12
	Technical & Vocational Educa tion.	13-16
	Voluntary Labour	17-25
	Teachers and teaching.	26-28
	Publications.	29
	Refresher Courses.	30-35
	Literacy Campaigns.	36-48
	Miscellaneous.	49-53

IV. HIGHER EDUCATION	Item Nos.
University Golden Jubilee.	54 - 55
Employments of Graduates.	56 - 58
Convocations.	59 - 61
Institute of Economics.	62
Marriage partners among university students.	63
Voluntary labour.	64 -65
Practical training.	66
Chin National Day.	67

V. MISCELLANEOUS	
Research Congress.	68 - 70
Health Education.	71. 72
Books published in 1967.	73. 75.
Agriculture.	74
Publications.	76-83
Reports.	84. 85
EDITORIALS.	86 - 91

VI. SPECIAL SECTION	
Educational Planning in Burma.	92 - 111.

I. EDUCATION - GENERAL

1. UNESCO National Commissions meet. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(33)1. February 3, 1970. 4,000 words.

The sub-regional meeting of UNESCO National Commissions for Asia opened in Rangoon on February2, 1970. The opening session was addressed by Education Minister Col Hla Han who welcomed the delegates and who remarked that governments in the region had been attacking various problems of economic as well as education and scientific development with the assistance of many international organisations. The peoples of the region had educable capabilities but lacked adequate facilities which had prevented expansion of productive and creative abilities. The region must achieve economic advancement through modernisation. He added that various missions of UNESCO had visited and aided Burma. Burma had also been participating in UNESCO activities in Member States.

2. Fruitful collaboration between Burma, UNESCO. -- Rangoon. Guardian 14(334)1. February 3, 1970. 1300 words.

Dr. Maraghi, Resident Representative of the United Nation Development Programme in Burma gave a brief account of some of the recent activities of the UNESCO in Burma. It had assisted, among other things, establishment of a new Gemmological Laboratory and Studies,

a colour processing laboratory for colour motion pictures, a special fund Project for the establishment of a Computer Centre at the Institute of Economics. Also the UNDP had earmarked an amount of US $ 1,031,000 and the Union of Burma's participation had been estimated at an equivalent of US $ 477,000. Dr. Marghi concluded by saying that there had always been a very close co-operation and fruitful collaboration between UNESCO and Burma.

3. Myint, Lt Col San. Burma's activities in Education outlined. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 7(34)1. February 4, 1970. 350 words.

The UNESCO National Commission at the Sub-Regional Meeting discussed programmes in the field of application of science and technology, the edonomic development, the eradication of illiteracy, the revision of text-books and curricula and the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction. Education Institute Rector Lt-Col San Myint outlined the Burmese activities in the fields of education, science and culture. He stated that the growth in education had been not only quantitative but also qualitative. The new educational policy gave priority to science. He reported that Burma's campaign against illiteracy was gaining momentu.

4. Kyi, U Mya. A boon to educated unemployed. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(22)5. January 23, 1970. 1300 words.

Commenting on Government's short-term scheme for providing employment to university graduates as a stop-gap role, the writer considered it timely and unique as a fore-runner to a long term scheme. Such employments should not be considered by graduates as a stepping-stone for other lucrative jobs. Therefore graduates need counselling for the choice of services they wish to enter. Aptitude Tests should be administered to start the graduates on the right path. The scheme was adopting an apprenticeship procedure. This is all the more necessary for graduates to enter the right service. Once in the particular service the graduate apprentices should receive fair treatment. The scheme has its limitations as it could absorb only one-fourth of the total strength of new graduates.

5. Education Scheme. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(6)1. February 28, 1970. 320 words.

On August 2, 1969 Government appointed a four-man Committee to submit a long-term education scheme within three months. As the Committee was unable to complete the work in time an extension of three months was granted on November 14, 1969. Again the life of Committee has been extended. The Committee will submit a long-term educational scheme basing on a

number of factors such as the number of schools, teachers, students, requirements of working intellectuals and intelligentsia and the country's economy.

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

6. People and Government Build Primary School. -- Rangoon. Guardian 14(333)1. February 2, 1970. 250 words.

A new two-storied building costing K 57,650 for Primary School at Pegu was handed over to the Education Department. The Education Department contributed K 50,000 and the parents of the students contributed K 7,650. The plot of land for the building was donated by a Burmese lady, Daw Kyin May. At the hand-in ceremony, an Education officer promised that he would try his best to get the Primary School up graded to the status of a State Middle School.

7. Summer Camps opening for Primary students. -- Rangonn. Guardian 15(10)1. March 5, 1970. 200 words.

Three Summer Camps for primary school students will be opened by the authorities beginning March 10 at the education beach on Inya Lake, Rangoon. These camping courses, to be held one after another, each lasting three days, will take in altogether 750 campers - 250 at a time. Third and Fourth Standard students with exceptional class record and moral character have been selected to attend the courses. The young students will be taught school health, physical fitness exercises, story-telling, games and handicraft of making paper playthings. There will be camp fires and distribution of certificates at the end of the course.

8. Day nursery facilities to be extended to rural areas. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 1(46)1. February 17, 1970. 200 words.

Day nurseries on a self-help basis are now springing up in the villages. These nurseries in the villages admit all children of working parents regardless of the family incomes. There are at present 21 nurseries in various towns which accepted children whose parents are either both working and earning jointly a maximum income of K 300 or are dependent on the income earned by only one of the parents. Arrangements are being made to extend the movement and expand it with monetary grants and other forms of assistance.

9. Discussion on setting Burmese question papers. -- Rangoon. Guardian. 14(320)1. January 20, 1970. 300 words.

A discussion on the setting of uniform type of Burmese question papers for schools where three methods of teaching primary school children Burmese are being experimented will be held in Rangoon. The question papers for the Infant, First and Second Standards are to be set in such a way to bring out the children's ability to understand the written words, to read distinctly, clearly and properly, to recite given passages rhythmically and systematically, to speak volubly and to give answers to questions put to them and write systematically clearly and legibly.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

10. Education Ministry. High Schools must justify status. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(89)1. April 4, 1970. 150 words.

A Circular has been issued by the Ministry of Education that State High Schools where the attendance for the last three years do not justify their existence will be demoted to the status of Middle Schools and deserving State Middle Schools will be raised to High School status. The Education Department has sanctioned, from time to time, raising the status of some middle schools to that of high schools but the heads of schools do not generally make efforts t get the required number of students to justify the promotion. There are also instances where high schools have been opened in localities which do not need them.

Scholarship

11. Luyechun Selection Committees formed. -- Rangoon. Guardian 14(331)1. January 31, 1970. 200 words.

Regional Luyechun (Outstanding) students Selection Committees have been formed to conduct Regional Luyechun selection examinations to select Luyechuns from among the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th standard students sent up by respective State High and Middle Schools in Rangoon Division. Examination centres will be formed and questions papers will be set. The Committees are to conduct oral examinations and physical fitness tests and make the records ready in time prescribed. Regional Committees

are to select only three students from each class (7th, 8th, 9th & 10th standards) and send the list to the District Luyechun Selection Committee.

12. Opening of 1970 Luyechun Camps. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(46)1. April 12, 1970. 500 words.

Vacation Camps for Luyechun Students of 1970 were opened at three centres: Ngapali, Ywathitkyi and Inle. The opening ceremonies of these camps were performed at Ywathitkyi by North-West Command Commander Co-Colonel Sein Win, and at Inle by Commander of the Eastern Command Colonel Than Tin. The Camp at Ngapali was inspected by Central Command Commander Colonel Tin U. Speeches were made and Luyechuns Badges were presented to all Luyechun students.

Technical & Vocational Education

13. 1,499 graduate from Government Technical Institutes.--- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(16)1. January 17,1970. 120 words.

A total of 1,499 students graduated from the three-year engineering courses conducted by Government Technical Institutes at Insein, Mandalay and Kalaw from 1965 to 1969 in the following subjects:

Civil engineering	..	629
Electrical (power)	..	109
" (communication)	..	253
Mechanical (power)	..	318
Mechanical tools	..	98
Mining	..	92
Total		14,99

14. 785 technicians coming out of GTIs this year. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(112)1. April 30,1970. 200 words.

A total of 785 students will pass out of Government Technical Institute (GTI) at Insein, Mandalay and Kalaw this year. A total of 333 passed out of the same institutes in 1968 and 515 in 1969. The Institutes train students in civil engineering, electrical engineering, (communications), electrical engineering (power) and mechanical engineering (design). The State Technical Technical High Schools at Rangoon, Mandalay, Taunggyi and Maymyo, where carpentry, electricity wiring, radio mechanics, motor mechanics, lathe machines, welding and plumbing are taught, will produce 1,275 technicians this year. They turned out 1,003 technicians in 1968 and 1,234 in 1969.

15. Government Technical Institutes to produce 800 technicians a year. --- Wor Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(63)1. March 7, 1970. 120 words.

The Government Technical Institutes at Insein and Mandalay plan to produce 4,855 technicians from 1970 to 1975. A total of 785 students are expected to pass out from the institutes this year, 790 in 1971 and 820 each from 1972 to 1975. The Institutes are training students in civil engineering, electrical engineering (communications and power) and mechanical engineering (power and design).

16. More technical and agricultural schools to be opened. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(34)1. February 4,1970. 100 words.

The Education Ministry is planning to open more agricultural High Schools and Technical High Schools in district headquarters. Agricultural High Schools were opened at divisional headquarters and Technical High Schools in Rangoon and a few other towns. More Agricultural High Schools will be opened in towns with land in the immediate neighbourhood and technical high schools near mills and factories. There are now five Technical High Schools, two in Rangoon, one each in Mandalay, Taunggyi and Maymyo.

Voluntary Labour

17. Students' Summer Camps prove highly successful. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 7(36)1. February 6, 1970. 175 words.

The summer voluntary service programme for students has proved highly successful with about 40,000 students taking part in the programme from 1965 to 1969. Of the total number, 3,1775 students worked at various construction projects, 6,039 at mills and factories, 12,108 in Rangoon Division while 5,757 matriculates worked at mills and factories and 6,899 as primary teachers. The number of volunteer camps has increased from seven in in five regions in 1967 to 20 in the various regions in 1969.

18. Summer work for 500 students. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(352)1. February 22, 1970. 200 words.

Five hundred students of State High and Technical High Schools throughout the country will be giving

voluntary labour for one month during their summer holidays at various mills, factories and construction sites. The work aims at cultivating in the students a spirit of taking responsibility for increased productivity and for striving to become good Socialist workers from early life.

19. Five hundred high school students from eight schools will volunteer for work at 5 PWC projects. --Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(68)1. March 12, 1970. 200 words.

Students numbering five hundred from eight schools will volunteer at five Public Works Corporation construction works for one month during the summer vacation from April 7 to May 7. The works are:- Intermediate Colleges in Thamaing: Sittang Paper Mill project; Sale Fertiliser Plant project; Cotton and Textile Mill project at Palaik.

20. 900 Eco students to give summer labour service. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(2)1. February 24, 1970. 100 words.

Nine hundred students of the Institute of Economics will be giving voluntary labour during their summer vacation period at Gyogon Agricultural Institute, Commercial Audit Department and other specified Government offices. There will be about 400 second year students and all third year students of about ~~500~~ 500 will be taking part in this programme.

21. Three more Summer Work Camps for 600 more students. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(2)1. February 24, 1970. 150 words.

The Education Ministry has arranged to open three more summer work camps for 600 students of State High and Industrial Schools from all over the country in co-operation with the Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation. The additional Camps will be at Popa, Taunggyi and Maymyo. Two hundred students will be working at each of these three camps which will begin on April 7 to May 3.

22. 9,000 school boys and girls to join vacation work camps. --- Rangoon Working Peoples' Daily 7(66)1. March 10, 1970. 160 words.

About 9,000 high and middle school students will join 18 summer vacation voluntary work camps in Rangoon from April 3 to May 6. The students will help four days in the cleansing operations of the areas, three days in construction projects and four days on projects. On the other days they will attend lectures. The summer vacation camps for students were introduced in Rangoon in 1967.

23. Labour contribution programme of students in Rangoon Division.--- Rangoon. Guardian 15(27)1. March 22, 1970. 230 words.

8,536 students in 16 camps in Rangoon Division who ~~going~~ giving voluntary labour will be going round collecting scrap iron, empty medicine bottles and books under their summer vacation programme. Collection of

medicine bottles is to help the Burma Phaemacuetical Industry and scrap iron for the Steel Mill and collection of books is for the Burma Research Bureau and school libraries. They will also be engaged in regional sanitation works, construction works and seek to widen their general knowledge by attending talks an ideology, on Government's development efforts and on other subjects such as Burmese Music and Filming technique.

24. Over 19,000 students to work at 14 centres in Rangoon Division. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(28)1. March 24, 1970. 200 words.

10,000 high and middle school students from States, Divisions and Rangoon will be giving voluntary labour for the whole month of April at 12 places and in ten regions of country. 1,581 students will be assigned to 124 factories, mills and other work places in the divisions. 8,309 students of Rangoon Division will work at 16 voluntary labour camps in ten regions of Rangoon.

25. Students teaching grave-diggers' offspring. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(92)1. March 27, 1970. 220 words.

Eight teenage students of Tamwe (Rangoon) have found their own vacation school in the Tamwe cemetry where they are teaching about 60 under privileged children

every morning. The students approached the Ward Welfare Committee where the cemetry is situated. Aided by the Committee ~~and~~ and also by Party cadres, the students are spending their holidays this summer teaching from 8 a.m. to 12 noon some 60 children beginning from primary level.

Teachers and Teaching

26. Han, Col Hla. Education Minister meets curriculum Committee. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(97)1 April 12, 1970. 1200 words.

Col Hla Han, Education Minister and Chairman of the new Curriculum Committees met the Committees to announce the reorganization of the various subject Committees and their functions. The aims and objects of the various subjects: Burmese, English, Mathematics, Science and social science were explained. Coordination did not exist, he said, in the past among those who drew up curricula, those who taught the children, those who guided the teachers, and those who examined and the result was that the aims of the education system was never achieved. The duties of the Committees were to draw up the curriculum on each subject, prepare textbooks and teachers' guides, teaching aids and teaching methods and methods of examination.

27. Tales and Poems Method of Teaching Burmese proving a success. -- Rangoon. Guardian 14(348)1. February 18,1970. 350 words.

Three experimental methods of teaching Burmese, the Alphbetical method, Phonetic and Tales & Poems methods were initiated in 1968-69 academic year. The last method was tried out in 10 selected State Primary Schools. The method is found to have succeeded in making children proficient in reading Burmese in five or six months. The method is effective because tales and poems make the children happy, arouse their interests and patriotic feelings in them. Children have a natural urge to sing and recite poems and to listen to tales which give them the reading skill in a short time. The experiments on the other two methods have also achieved considerable success.

28. Gaudoin, E. English in the Curriculum; Present, Past and Future. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily Supplement. June7, 1970. June 14 & 21. 6,000 words each.

Three articles on the Teaching of English in Burma try to explain the steady decline in the standard of English in the schools from the time of introduction of English during the British regime to the present day. The present problems are examined and suggestions were made for more efficiency by adoption of linguistic methods and the use of new text-books prepared specially for Burma.

Publications

29. Over 5-M books published in 1967.-- Rangoon. Guardian, 15(1)1. February 23, 1970. 300 words.

Over 5 million copies of 1,653 different kinds of

publications had been distributed in the country in 1967, according to a list compiled by the authorities. Of them, novels, tales, comics and childrens' literature took the lead followed by works on religion, language and literature, science, political and social affairs; history and biographies; culture and fine arts; philosophy, general subjects; industry and agriculture. Altogether 544,1000 copies for 128 titles of works in science and 289,400 copies for 81 titles of works on history and biographies were distributed during the year.

Refresher Courses

30. Ten refresher courses for History Teachers. -- Rangoon. Guardian 15(48)1. April 14, 1970. 200 words.

Refresher courses in the teaching of History for Middle schools teachers are being held in ten centres in various parts of Burma attended by over 3,000 teachers. The courses cover the aim of teaching history, curriculum of Burmese and world history, technique of teaching history and tests on teaching skill. The aim of teaching history will be explained to the teachers by the representatives of the Lanzin Party Headquarters . Details of teaching teams and centres are given.

31. 350 teachers attend refresher course in Geography. -- Rangoon. Guardian 15(51)1. April 29, 1970. 300 words.

A five day refresher course on the teaching of

Geography began at the Rangoon Arts and Science University. Various speakers stressed the importance of teaching Geography along correct lines as outlined in the curriculum and syllabus and the need for teachers to have a clear cut conception of teaching Geography at school. It was pointed out that the Course, which should have been held earlier, was the first of its kind in Burma. Geography is a compulsory subject at State Schools and as such there was need for systematic teaching of Geography for the success of the socialist economy. The course is being attended by 350 teachers.

32. Science teachers must keep abreast of times. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(103)1. April 21, 1970. 400 words.

Summer vacation courses for high school science teachers opened simultaneously at the Universities and colleges in Rangoon, Mandalay, Bassein, Magwe, Moulmein and Taunggyi. The courses, to last till May 9, are being attended by a total of 730 high school science teachers from all parts of the country. The refresher courses are the second in a series run by the Education Department. The teachers were told that the teaching of science in schools and colleges required a constant study of new methods and new discoveries to keep abreast of modern scientific developments; failure to do so would result in the students being confronted with difficulties on taking up further studies abroad. The 20-day refresher courses for science teachers of ninth and tenth standards teaching

physics, chemistry, botany and zoology are being attended by a total of 730 teachers.

33. Summer Seqing course for teachers. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(57)1. February 28, 1970. 100 words.

A summer vacation course in sewing sponsored by the Directorate of Education will be held in Rangoon Division to enable teachers to teach their students sewing in domestic science classes. The course will run from April 18 till May 1. List of schools from which teachers are selected are mentioned.

34. Summer course in agriculture. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(54)1. February 25, 1970. 200 words.

Elementary agricultural courses lasting for 34 days from April 6 to May 9 will be conducted for 700 students during the summer vacation. The courses will be open only to those who have passed middle school and those who are interested in the school Council activities. The aim of the courses is to inculcate elementary knowledge in agriculture to enable students to take leading roles in agriculture and livestock farming works of the School Council. The courses will cover such subjects as botany, soil, agriculture gardening and livestock farming with practical training.

35. Courses commence for domestic science teachers. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(314)1. February 3, 1970.250 words.

First and second courses for domestic science teachers from the Divisions and States, each to run for three months began yesterday. The courses were for developing

national unity and to help the women in their effort to create a happy and healthy domestic atmosphere. Women played a major role in the effort to ensure the welfare of the people. The country must depend on the women to produce and train young citizens who would develop into workers for the country. The trainees were told to first create a happy home for themselves, and then to help other women create happy homes.

Literacy Campaign

36. 3-R centres fold in Meiktila District.-- Rangoon. Working Peopkes' Daily 7(29)1. January 20, 1970. 300 words.

Initial campaign for the total eradication of illiteracy, launched in Meiktila District in March 1969, proved to be a great success and the 3-R centres at villages and village tracts where illiteracy have bean totally wiped out were handed over to the Central 3-R Supervision Committee. The handing over ceremony was attended by over 1,500 working people. At Pholankyin village all adult population had mastered the fundamentals of the 3-R the Central and District 3-R Supervision Committees are arranging to open up a Library as a tribute to the villagers.

37. Anti-illiteracy drive to extend to Kyaukse. -- Rangoon. Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(28)1. Jannary 29,1970.

The total illiteracy eradication campaign launched as an experiment in Meiktila District last year will be extended to Kyaukse District this year. At a meeting to discuss arrangements for the poening of the Three-R

classes in the whole district it was announced that Kyaukse District had been chosen to be covered by extended total illiteracy erdication campaign in 1970. Details of the campaign were explained to the meeting.

38. New literates hand over base camps to Central Literacy Campaign Committee. -- Rangoon. Guardian 14(330)1. January 30, 1970. 400 words.

New literares of the rural areas, who have learnt to read, write and do simple sums during last year's campaign against illiteracy in the pilot district of Meiktila handed over to the Central Literacy Campaign Committee the base camps where they attended the 3-R classes. The Committee will build reading rooms for them in recognition of their remarkable efforts. Similar celebrations to hand over anit-illiteracy base camps took place in many villages.

39. Preparation for 3-R classes begin in Sagaing and Kyaukse. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(39)1. February 9,1970. 250 words.

Working committees for illiteracy eradication in Sagaing and Kyaukse districts, extended areas of the total illiteracy eradication experimental campaign initiated in Meiktila district last year, have begun preparations for holding 3-R classes in the village tracts and townships. Statistics are:-

Year	No. of Centres.	Results	
		Literates.	semi-literates
1966	2 3 5	66,363	66,770
1967	2 3 9	58,804	68,497
1968	1,3 9 0	26,505	29,223
1969	Total illiteracy eradication campaign in Meiktila district.		

40. Illiteracy wiped out in 38 villages of Meiktila Township. -- Rangoon. Guardian 15(12)1. 250 words.

Illiteracy has been totally wiped out in 38 villages 18 village tracts in Meiktila township as a result of the Literacy campaign which began in March last year. List of villages and village tracts are given.

41. Volunteer 3-R teachers honoured. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(71)1. March 15, 1970
250 words

Addressing the 72 College students who last year volunteered their services for one month at the 3-R classes in Meiktila District, Dr. Nyi Nyi, Education Secretary, remarked that according to statistics taken in 1954, illiteracy in the country was 28 to 29 per cent of the country's total population. That was a national problem to be corrected immediately. The country's financial resources were limited, therefore the task of eradicating illiteracy must be carried out by mass movement. That was the reason why student volunteers were not given monetary remuneration for their labour; instead, they were presented with badges of honour.

42. 3-R classes to be opened all year round in Sagaing and ~~Meiktila~~ Kyaukse. -- Rangoon. Guardian 15(29)1. March 25, 1970. 350 words.

Three R's classes in all the townships in Sagaing and Kyaukse Districts will remain open the whole year round to enable the illiterates to attend classes when they are free. An illiterate will be able to read ~~and~~ and write after 80 hours of learning if he attends

classes regularly. Some may take much longer, while some may take only 45 days. Those who attend classes only in their leisure hours may take two or even three months to learn to read and write. Classes will also be conducted in fields and farms to enable the peasants and farmers to learn while working or while taking a rest from work.

43. 660 University students of Rangoon teaching at 3-R's classes. -- Rangoon. Guardian 15(29)1. March 25, 1970. 200 words.

660 University students from Rangoon will work as volunteer-teachers at Three R's classes in Sagaing and Kyaukse Districts for one month at their own expense. The labour contribution programme for the students will come to an end on May 8. The nature of the work, the teaching methods and their duties will be explained to the students at discussion meetings to be held at the Institute of Education.

44. 3-R teachers to apply new technique. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(80)1. March 25, 1970. 300 words.

The classes will be held at factories, mills, residential areas in towns and villages. 80 hours of uninterrupted attendance will be required for illiterates. Some students completed the course in 45 days, but others required a study period of two or three months. Various measures have been devised to assist teaching. A teacher may assume responsibility for only two or three illiterates. Literates who have completed their lessons will teach fellow students in turn.

45. 1,500 University students taking part in Literacy campaign. -- Rangoon. Guardian 15(35)1. April 1,1970. 220 words.

Over 1,500 students of the Universities, Institutes and Colleges have registered their names with the Literacy Campaign Coordination Central Committee to work as volunteer-teachers of Three R's classes in Sagaing and Kyaukse Districts. Apart from these students, University students and students of State High Schools in Kyaukse and Sagaing will also volunteer to work as teachers in their respective districts.

46. Han, Col Hla. 3-R Campaign inaugurated in Sagaing District. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(87)1. April 2, 1970. 450 words.

Health and Education Minister Col Hla Han declared open this morning the Three-R classes at Kyauksai village, Sagaing Township, to mark the simultaneous opening of similar classes at the other centres in the whole of Sagaing District. Farmers numbering over 20,000 from the surrounding villages marched to the ceremony in three columns. Col Hla Han remarked that the small number of literate persons among the peasants and workers was due to the "evil legacies of the imperialist system". He explained the steps being undertaken to eradicate illiteracy. It was necessary, he said, for the people to be literate to understand the State Constitution the Lanzin Constitution and Programme and the socialist economic system. That was the reason why the Revolutionary Government had launched an illiteracy eradication campaign.

47. Dr. Nyi Nyi gives advice to students. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(38)1. April 4, 1970. 400 words.

Education Secretary Dr. Nyi Nyi gave advice to over 1,500 University students who registered to work as volunteer-teachers of 3-R's classes in Kyaukse and Sagaing District at a ceremony held at the Rangoon University. He told the students to seize every opportunity to serve the country and the people. students must be able to study the way of life, work and social conditions of 85 per cent of the working people of the country while teaching them to read and write. The entire youth force of the country must take an active part in carrying out of the task set by history itself. Discussions followed after the speech

48. 3-R classes reach liberated areas in Pegu. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(90)1. April 5, 1970 200 words.

The 3-R classes for adult illiterates have reached, for the first time in two decades, the liberated villages on the Pegu Yomas in the eastern part of this township. For two decades the villagers living there had been constantly terrorized by the Burma Communist Party and had received no opportunity to learn to read and write. Now they have been liberated and beginning April 6, a total of 258 men and 328 women will be taking their first lessons with the help of some 30 volunteer teachers. The classes will be for one month and the teachers will live among the villagers.

MISCELLANEOUS

49. Education Department to reduce school drop-outs. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 7(52)1. February 23, 1970. 320 words.

There is a tendency among students in rural areas to leave school before completing ~~sch~~ their basic education. The Education Department is initiating a programme with the help of the Parent-Teacher Associations and rural organisations to promote coninuing of education of the students. The root cause of the drop-outs is the failures of parents to appreciate the benefits of education and financial reasons may be another factor. PTA's are now required to confer with local welfare Committees, Workers and Peasant Councils whenever the question of school leaving occurs.

50. Expansion of classroom facilities. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(105)1. April 23, 1970. 125 words.

Provision of classroom facilities is currently the primary concern of the Education Supervision Committees in various residential quarters of Rangoon for increased school population when schools reopen in May. Three measures are to be adopted: To take over the ground floor rooms of some schools which are occupied; to utilise the premises of some nationalised schools which have remained closed so far; and to make two-shift schools out of the hitherto one-shift school.

51. 70 Evening schools in Chin Hills. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(41)1. February 11, 1970. 125 words.

A total of 3,303 students in Chin Special Division who, for various reasons, cannot study at the State schools in the day time, are getting their education at 70 evening schools run by volunteer teachers with grants from the Directorate of Social Welfare. Since 1968-69 financial year, Social Welfare has granted K 20,000 in aid to run 70 evening classes throughout the Divisinn to enable the under-privileged Chin students to learn.

52. Rural Education Party in Wakema. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(69)1. March 13(1970. 200 words.

A touring party from Agriculture, Veterinary and other Departments have gone to Wakema and other places to disseminate education and to take recordings of the farmers' and workers' views on their respective enviroments in order to throw a spotlight on rural development activities. The ~~fera~~ farmers spoke at length on their experience of cultivation, livestock farming, medical and rural health and education. The officials ~~speke~~ who took recordings of the farmers' talks gave a series of talks and lectures on the same subjects.

53. Education showroom highlights success of co-curricula work. --- Rangoon. Guardian 16(342)1. February 11, 1970. 300 words.

On display at the showroom on co-curricula activities at State Schools in the Kyaikkasan grounds are pictures

of s cientific laboratory apparatus used at schools, articles of wood and bamboo made by the students, and pictures drawn by students from all over the Union. Activities of ~~Marine~~ Marine and Air Youths, activities carried out at Schools by the Red Cross Societies and agriculture at schools are also spot-lighted through models, pictures and photographs. A puppet show for children was presented by the Audio-Visual Department. Success achieved in the practical education development programmes are high-lighted and various methods of breeding fresh and sea-fish are exhibited.

IV. HIGHER EDUCATION

54. University Golden Jubilee --- Rangoon. ~~Working-Peoples'~~ Guardian 15(28)1. March 24, 1970. 400 words.

The Golden Jubilee of the Rangoon University will be celebrated on the 1st December 1970 with a ceremony on that day accompanied by special publications, competitions, release of commemorative stamps and the holding of festivities. A 17-member management committee has been formed. Special publications will include a book on the history of the University. Others will comprise selections of articles, stories, poems and cartoons from University magazines published during the 50 years, a special commemorative magazine and papers read at the Jubilee meeting.

55. Rangoon University Golden Jubilee Photo Exhibition. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(46)1. February 17,1970. 150 words.

A photo exibition and competition will be held as part of the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the Rangoon University in December this year. The competition will be held under three heads, viz, 50 years of the Rangoon University, Activities of the Universities & Colleges and other university activities, under the New Education. The first two categories will be open to all while the third category will be open only to the former and present University students.

56. Employment.

For giving jubs to unemployed gfaduates. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(321)1. January 21, 1970. 350 words.

There are over 5,000 graduates of the Universities and Institutes who are in search of employment and a Committee has been formed to find the ~~best~~ most suitable ways of giving jobs as soon as possible to serve anywhere on a payscale with a department. The committee is known as the Committee for Giving Employment to Graduates. In future, only this Committee will be responsible for appointment of apprentices against vacant posts in Ministries, Government Departments, Boards and Corporations. The graduates will have to register themselves at Employment Exchanges and through the Central Employment Exchange, they will be referred to various Departments according to the types of their degrees.

57. Medical graduates get appointments. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7'21)1. January 22, 1970. 180 words.

The Health Ministry has appointed 54 medical graduates as assistant surgeons, township medical officers and township health officers on January 19. Lists of graduates and the posts to which they are appointed are given.

Graduates

58. ~~Graudes~~ selected for appointment as apprentices. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(30)1. March 30, 1970. 130 words.

From amongst those graduates who have applied for employment, most suitable ones have been selected according to the requirements of the National Planning, Finance & Revenue, Home and Cooperatives Ministry and the Directorate of Commercial Audit, as first batch for employment. Enquiries about the list of selections may be made at the Central Employment Exchange.

Convocation

59. Institute of Economics holds 6th Convocation. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(310)1. January 10, 1970. 500 words.

At the annual Convocation of the Institute of Economics, 498 graduates were awarded degrees and diplomas for various subjects. The Rector Dr. Aye Hlaing urged the graduates to use their intelligence, common sense and judgment in their statistical work and to apply their acquired knowledge with discrimination. He explained the various uses of statistics in the field of economic and social planning and in the management and administrative fields. He then recounted the steps in the quantitative method of research.

60. RASU Holds 8th Convocation. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(352)1. February 22, 1970. 700 words.

During the 8th Convocation of the Rangoon Arts and Science University of Rangoon, the Rector Dr. Maung Maung Kha pointed out that the first batch of graduates

passing out from the Moulmein College were among those receiving their certificates there. The Rector made a call upon the graduates to go out to rural areas in the service of the country. He mentioned the increasing number of students since 1964-65 and that this increasing number would be a great force for the country to depend upon. He urged the graduates to work anywhere in the Union especially in the rural areas where their services were required more than in towns.

61. 5th Convocation for Institute of Technology. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(311)1. January 11, 1970. 560 words.

The Rangoon Institute of Technology held its fifth Convocation at which 233 graduates received their degrees, 26 of ~~whom~~ them in absentia. The graduates included:-

6	Bachelor of Architecture.
17	" " Engineering (Chemical)
43	" " " (Civil)
10	Electrical (Communications)
24	" " (Power)
53	Mechanical Engineering.
13	Agricultural "
6	Automobile "
7	Mining
5	Petroleum Production
2	Mechanical,
21	Textile engineering.

62. Institute~~s~~ of Economics to have a Computer centre. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(327)1. January 27, 1970. 230 words.

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has approved the Special Fund Project for the Establishment of a Computer Centre at the Institute of Economics in Rangoon. The Centre will provide training in all aspects of computer opera-

tion. so as to facilitate the introduction of computers into key enterprises in the economy and initiate the establishment of a data-processing and computer service. The UNDP will provide an amount of US $ 1,031,000 for this Project and the Government of the Union of Burma will provide an equivalent of US $ 477,000.

63. Sein, Dr. Kyaw. Selection of marriage partners among University students. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(96)1. April 11, 1970. 300 words.

In a paper on "Person perception and expectation in selection of marriage partners, Dr. Kyaw Sein attempted to analyse the motivation and personality variables involved in the selection of marriage partners among the University students. He found among the motivation variables, parental agreement and race preservation were dominant. Male students preferred faithfulness, morality, health and domesticity and rejected the importance of good breeding and sexual skill. The female students preferred faithfulness, morality, education and rejected sexual skill and general refinement in manners and dress.

64. Voluntary labour programme for University students. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(63)1. March 7,1970. 250 words.

Students volunteers from the Rangoon Arts and Science University, Institutes of Economics, of Education, Rangoon Institute of Technology, Mandalay Arts and

Science University and Moulmein College are this Summer schedulted for a three week voluntary service in factories, 3-R classes, Government offices, Boards and Corporations in constructing a swimming pool within the RIT Campus.

65. Field work for 2,000 RIT students --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(72)1. March 16, 1970. 420 words.

Over 2,000 third and final year RIT students will go on a seven week summer facation programme of practical training as an essential part of the specialised courses at the Institute. The third and final year engineering students will have to fill their seven-week quota of compulsory practical training in their respective subjects. The students will train at various construction projects, factories and mills in Rangoon Division and the districts.

66. Practical training for Thesis -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 7(56)1. February 27, 1970. 125 words.

Final year Mining Engineering students of the Rangoon Institute of Technology will this year undergo practical training at the Lekhat-In Mine in Mogok and at Htonbo Chalk Quarry near Mandalay to gather data for their thesis.

67. Chin National Day held at University. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(50)1. February 21, 1970. 250 words.

The 22nd Chin National Day was observed today by the Chin Community in the Rangoon under the sponsorship

the Universities Chin National Literature and Culture sub-committee. The President of the sub-committee and the University Administration Officer made speeches urging the students to bring about an understanding among the national races and through cultural exchanges.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

68. Fifth Research Congress opens. --- Rangoon. Guardian. 15(42)1. 900 words.

Chairman of the Research Policy Direction Board, Brigadier San Yu, speaking at the opening session of the fifth Research Congress yesterday mentioned the the need to give priority to the type of research which directly contributes towards the development of national industry and agriculture and an increase in national output and productivity. Three prioities were: (1) systematic exploration of the natural resources of the country, (2) production of things which, otherwise, had to be imported and (3) an increase in the types of goods exported. He also pointed out the importance of research work in the social sciences and suggested that all research should be carried out on a five-year plan. He concluded by saying that systematic keeping of records of the findings is necessary and that systematic reports in co-operation with others should be made.

69. Much medical research done in rural areas. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(22)1. March 17, 1970. 350 words.

Research Congress

Altogether 40 papers will be read in the Medical Services Research Division of the forth coming Research Congress in Rangoon. Medical workers have studied a variety of disorders and much of the research has been carried out in the rural areas. Some of the work done are concerned with Electrophoreses of Serum proteins, incidence of haemorrhagic diseases, features of human ~~ba~~ rabies and dig bites, endemic goitre and mitral stenosis. Mothers and women also have been the subject of research. School students and university students have also been studied. There is also a study of deaths due to accident, poisoning and other voilence in Rangoon.

70. Study on medicinal plants of Mandalay and Kawthoolei. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(45)1. April 11, 1970. 450 words.

Four research studies on the medicinal plants at Mandalay Division, including those on Mt. Popa and Kawthoolie were read at the Fifth Research Congress. The aim of the studies was to broaden the knowledge on Burmese medicinal plants, to identify and classify them, and to know their usefulness according to locality. Plants were collected but only 180 species with complete parts could be studied in detail. The tabulated list consists of the Botanical and Burmese names, and the medicinal part used by the Burmese Sesayas (doctors).

Health Education

71. Dissemination of Health Education. -- Rangoon. Guardian 14(340)1. February 9, 1970. 300 words.

Dissemination of health education among the public was done through 135 training courses last year by Rangoon Health Division. School boys and girls, expectant mothers and monks on missionary duties were among those who had attended the courses. Details of the courses and the centres where the classes were held mentioned. Seventeen basic school health education courses were also conducted for 1,774 students from four high schools and 20 middle schools in Rangoon. Talks on "Production capacity of a healthy worker", "Cholera" and "Blood Donations" were given.

72. Health Education work progressing. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(348)1. February 18, 1970. 250 words.

Over 130 health education courses were held by the health workers during 1967. These we courses were introduced to improve the health knowledge of the people, developing their sense of precautions against diseases, and improving their general health. Health talks were held at schools, factories and various quarters of Rangoon. Subjects covered included causes and prevention of contagious diseases, veneral diseases, leprosy, tuberculosis, cholera, and small pox, physiological changes in the male and female, relation of health to production, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation.

73. Over 5-M Books published in '67. --- Rangoon. Guardian. 15(1)1. February 23, 1970. 300 words.

Over 5 million copies of 1,653 different kinds of publications had been distributed in the country in 1967. Of them, novels, tales, comics and children's literature took the lead followed by works on religion, language and literature: science: political and social affairs; history and biography: culture and fine arts, philosophy, general subjects; and industry and culture. Among all the years publications were 174 174 translated works, especially from the English. Number of copies published for each category is given.

Agriculture

74. Agriculture Seminar concludes. -- Rangoon Working Peoples' Daily & 7(89)1. April 4, 1970. 500 words.

Minister for Agriculture, Forest and Land Nationalisation Col Thaung Kyi spoke at the last day session of the Seminar on April 3, 1970. He remarked that every effort must be made to adjust the working capacity of the farmers to the needs of the country. The farmers must be assisted by means of suitable organisation to appreciate the benefits of planned agriculture. He also stressed the importance of co-ordination at all levels and that such coordination will eventually lead to production increases by the acre. Touching on topics raised for discussion he promised to look into the matter.

Publications

75. Nyunt, Dr. Khin Maung. Reminiscence of a Visit to the Academy. Rangoon. The Guardian Magazine. Vol. XVII, No.3. March 1970 p. 10 -16.

The author describes his journey to Ywathitkyi, the site of the Academy for Development of National Groups, on February 14, 1969. The Academy was founded on 20th October 1964 to nurture and promote Union spirit among its students who will live together during a 4-year period of learning; to provide teachers' training to students from the border areas and to give leadership training to students of various nationalities from the States. Minimum qualification for admittance is a 7th Standard pass with an age limit of between 15 and 18 years. There is a ratio of 75% men and 25% women students who are given a monthly stipend of 75 kyats with free travel tickets and ~~from~~- to and from the Academy. The article is illustrated with six photographs.

76. Kayah-pyi-ne Khunit Sin Kye Sarsaung.(Burmese). The Kaya State Seven Star Journal.--- Rangoon. Information Department of the Kaya State. July 1970. 152 pp.

The Journal is profusely illustrated with photographs depicting various activities in the State. All articles which are in Burmese are grouped under the following headings: Introduction, Education, Social, History, Economy, short stories and Poems. The Chapter on

Education, running from page 36 to 42 describes, with statistics, the development and progress of education from 1952-53 to 1969-70.

77. Pyinnya Lawka Sarsaung (Burmese). The World of Education Vol. I. No.2. April 1970. --- Rangoon. Sarpay Beikman Press. 1970. 224 pp.

This is a quarterly Journal in Burmese under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education. The current issue contains 37 articles in Burmese covering the teaching of all the subjects in schools with some general articles on education. There is only one article in English, e.e. "Teaching English for Comprehension" by the compiler of these Abstracts. The last article, number 38, contains a selection of the Circulars issued by the Ministry of Education and the Directorate of Education.

78. Ba, Dr. U. Teaching English for Comprehension. In: Pyinnya Lawka Sarsaung (The World of Education Vol. I, No. 2. April 1970. --- Rangoon. Sarpay Beikman Press. 1970. p. 202-205.

English, as a foreign language, is taught in Burma from the fifth standard and the three-fold aims are, in order of priority, Reading Comprehension, ability to write and ability to speak. New experimental Readers are being prepared and the author discussed the need of Vocabulary control in preparing reading materials and factors in Reading skill.

79. Takkatho Pyinnya Padetha. (Burmese). University Education Journal Vol. V No. 2. April 1970. --- Rangoon. University Administrative Office. 1970. 275 pp.

There are 14 articles in Burmese under the following heads: Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Botany, Mathematics; Pali; History; Economics; Electrical Engineering; Agricultural Engineering; Agriculture and Animal breeding, and Veterinary Science.

80. UNESCO. Bulletin of the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia. Vol. IV. No. 2. March 1970.---- Bangkok. UNESCO 1970. pp. 126.

This number is devoted to the International Education Year dealing with "Reform and Reorganization in Education in the Asian Region." Reports from the various Asian Regions are reproduced as follows:- Afghanistan, Ceylon, the Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand. The Republic of Vietnam and Burma also submitted Bibliographical Documents.

81. UNESCO. Progress of Education in Asian Region; a statistical Review. --- Bangkok. UNESCO. ~~1970~~ 1979. 211 pp.

This review contains Chapters dealing with the following topics: Population and Educational attainment and Literacy: The Educational structure in various regions; Levels of Education. Expenditure on Education: Charts on enrolments: Statistics and Bibliography and national documents.

82. Union of Burma Journal of Science and Technology, Vol. 2 No.2. August 1969. -- Rangoon. Research Development & Co-ordination Committee. 1969. 413 pp.

The Journal contains articles in English under the following headings: Three articles on Chemistry; Two articles on Earth Sciences: Two on Engineering: Three on Industry: Three on Mathematics and Two on Physics.

83. Union of Burma Journal of Life Sciences. --- Rangoon. Vol. 2 No. 2. May 1969. -- Rangoon. Research Development & Co-ordination Committee. 1969 246 pp.

The Journal contains articles in English under the the following heads:

Three articles on Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, Two on Biological Sciences, Two on Forestry and Seven on Medical Sciences.

84. Tut, U Thaung. Some salient Features of recent reform in Teacher Education. ---/Rangoon. Directorate of Education. 25th July 1970. Processed. 7 pp.

The Report tries to show how significant reforms have been carried out in teacher training by the presnt Government which came into power on March 2, 1962.

The Report summarizes the changes effected in defining anew the aims and functions of Teachers' Training Institutions, changes in Curriculum, production of Text-books for student-teachers, promotion of Co-currila activities, introduction of teaching of

Political Science and Teaching Practice, new teaching methods and bridging the gap in teachers' qualifications by permitting qualified teachers to study for higher certificates.

85. Technical and Vocational Education in Burma. --- Rangonn. Directorate of Technical Education. 1970 Processed. 17 pp.

A survey of Technical and Vocational Education in Burma from 1900 to 1970. In 1907 a school of engineering was established; only after independence seven vocational Institutes were established. In 1962 the Revolutionary Government expanded facilities and under the Directorate of Technical Education there were fifteen Technical Institutes and a variety of Handicrafts and Trade Schools and evening classes. The Report gave details of admission, courses and certification of all Institutes and schools in Technical and Vocational Education. There are graphs and diagrams showing the number of Institutes, students and graduates.

EDITORIALS

86. Technical and Agricultural Schools. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 7(35)1. February 5, 1970. 370 words.

The Education Department is making detailed plans for opening of one agricultural high school and a technical high school for every district. One high school per district seems inadequate but it is a target

attainable at present. Agricultural education should improve quantitatively and qualitatively. This would entail the opening of more than one agricultural school and training centres. We are on the threshold of gradual industrialisation and the need for trained technicians is urgent; therefore the opening of more agricultural and technical schools should be speeded up. The biggest need today is greater precision in planning.

87. The Teaching of English. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 7(75)5. March 19, 1970. 390 words.

There is at present a wooly headed thinking about the teaching of English in our schools. A whole generation of students has been harmed with incorrect method of teaching and it is time to take remedial action. We have been told that Comprehension is the aim of the teaching and with the new curricula and technique the English teaching would become more effective. However the results are disappointing. University students do not possess enough knowledge of English to read and understand English text-books and reference books. At present students are being taught by methods incorrect for this situation. False nationalism, bias and pet theories should not be xxx allowed to cloud the issue. It is time to come to a clear basic concept and proceed with vigour and imagination.

88. Reinstating English in University. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(54)4. 360 words.

The Education Minister told members of the Curriculum Committee that English should be taught to enable students to read books in English to further knowledge. He emphasized that English is an important international language. There exists two extreme groups, one deifying and the other discarding English. He said that English should be taught for practical purposes. Burmese is the official and national language and the medium of instruction in all educational institutions. But there are few text-books in Burmese and the teaching of English in the Universities is meagre and ineffective. It has therefore been arranged to teach English in the universities and institutes at least for two years.

89. Research Congress. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 7(91)5. April 6, 1970. 500 words.

Annual researches have been held since 1966 to keep the national research effort going under the supervision of the Research Policy Direction Board. 292 papers will be read at the Fifth Research Congress which opens in Rangoon tomorrow. We are still new to research and a reiteration of principles may not be out of place. Research is seeking for truth and to secure for the people benefits accuring from the acquisition of new knowledge. Research is not an end in itself, it must be integrated in our thinking and be a part of our daily life.

90. Problems of unemployed Graduates. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(322)4. January 20, 1970. 580 words.

A Committee with special powers have been appointed to find jobs for about 5,000 unemployed graduates. The proposal is to find apprentice jobs for graduates who are willing to go anywhere and do anything. This apprenticeship will be for a certain period during which they will be paid a subsistence allowance of Kyats 125 per month. They will be given an ideological training as well as training for the jobs they will eventually be appointed permanently. In a Socialist State efficiency is the key-note to success in a career. The training is therefore necessary and it is hoped that the scheme will work out in practice.

91. The ~~Burmese-R-~~ Burma Research Society. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(17)4. March 12, 1970. 500 words.

The Society was formed in March 1910 and the sixtieth anniversary will be celebrated in Rangoon soon. The object of the Society was the study and encouragement of Art, Science, History and Literature in relation to Burma and neighbouring countries and the promotion of sympathy between members of different communities. The Society has been publishing a quarterly Journal since its inception, the only learned Journal in the country so far. About fifty odd works of literature have been published. The original membership of the

of the Society was about 200 and the present membership is over 600. The papers read at the Society's meetings were on "heavy" side. Measures should be taken to broaden the scope of the Society or there should be an amalgamation with the Research Congress.

----oOo----

SPECIAL SECTION

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING IN BURMA

92. Burma. Report of the Vernacular & Vocational Educational Reorganization Committee. --- Rangoon. Government Press. 1936. 456 pp.

The Committee was set up by Government in 1936 to examine the whole field of education as well the field of pre-University Education in Burma. The Report gave an encylopaedic review of the problems of Education in Burma and recommended solutions, some of which were controversial. Owing to the outbreak of the War in 1942 the recommendations were never carried out. There were 18 Chapters dealing all aspects of education in Burma.

93. Burma. Report of the Education Policy Enquiry Committee, Burma. --- Rangoon. Government Press. 1946. 39 pp.

Government of Burma appointed a Committee to formulate proposals for the reconstruction of the educational system in Burma after the War and to ascertain public opinion in the country on the main points of the new educational programme that had been evolved tentatively after the war. The Report contained nine Chapters wky

with notes of dissent by two members. The Chapters are: Preliminary, Compulsory Primary Education; Systems of Grants-in-aid; Systems of schools; Grading of Schools; Centralized Examinations; Medium of Instruction; Control of Education and Conclusions.

94. Rehabilitation of the University of Rangoon. --- Rangoon Sorento Villa Educational Planning. Processed. 1947. 8 pp.

University Education Planning was part of the Sorento Villa Planning; the Report on University Planning was signed by the three Administrators of the University of Rangoon which, at that time, was being run as a unitary University. The Report called for the restoration of the pre-war Constituemt Colleges and Budget Estimates for the year 1947-48 were submitted.

95. Han, Maung Ba. The Planned State.--- Rangoon. Rasika Ranjani Press, Rangoon. 1947. 135 pp. Appendix A.B.C.

The book is based upon the data collected and experience gained by the author as Head of the Burmese Special Research Commission which was despatched after the declaration of Burmese Independence during the World World II. It is a factual study and points the way to a more equitable social order. Chapter IX, Section 10 deals with "Education for creating a New Mental Environment". The whole section deals with the Soviet experiment in education which the writer considered a "solid achievement".

96. Burma. The Sorrento Plans. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1948. 55 pp.

On June 6, 1947, the late Bogyoke Aung San convened the first Rehabilitation Conference at the Sorrento Villa, Rangoon, which drew up a Two-year Plan of Economic Development. There were five special secions of the Report: Statistical, Planning, Finance, Ways and means and Coordination Section. The only educational subject dealt with in the Plan was on Technical Education under the following heads: Full-time Technical Education and Part-time Technical Education; Technical Education Department. This Plan was also known as "Two-year Plan".

97. UNESCO. Report of the Mission to Burma. --- Paris. NE UNESCO 1951 91 pp.

At the request of the Government of Burma, UNESCO sent a Mission to Burma to make a study of fundamental and Adult Education; Secondary Education, including technical & Vocational education and guidance; the education and training of teachers; and the administrative and financial aspects of these four subject fields. The Mission studied all aspects of education below University level and made recommendations for their improvements. Some of the recommendations of the Mission had been implemented and others were kept pending for implementation at a suitable time.

98. The Needs of the Rangoon University. --- Rangoon. Committee for the consideration of Financial and the Needs of the Rangoon University. Processed 1951. 57 pp.

The Committee was set up by Government to consider financial and other needs for the rehabilitation of the University on the return of the British Government to Burma after World War II, The Committee recommended necessary changes and amendments in the existing Rangoon University Act and recommended that Burma should have a Democratic Liberal University. Detailed needs of various Faculties and University departments were worked out including expanded staff.

99. Burma. Educational Plan for a Welfare State.-- Rangoon. Directorate of Public Instruction. Government Press. 1952. 5 pp.

The book gives a summary of the Educational Plan passed by the Pyidawtha Conference in 1952. It defined the Educational aims, expansion of education, Revision of Curricula and Syllabi, Introduction of new types of schools, Higher Institutions and encouragement of hobbies interests and activities of school children and youth. The book ends with the hope that "the goal of Pyidawtha (Welfare) will be won when parents, teachers and pupils pull together".

100. Burma. 4-year Educational Plan. In: Pyidawthay myee (Welfare state). Government Press, Rangoon. 1952.155 pp.

This is a Plan drawn up during the Pyidawtha Conference in 1952. The Plan was for the years 1952 to ~~55~~ 1955. It

laid down a five-point programme for implementation; Primary education and eradication of illiteracy; Technical and Vocational education; Production of trained teachers; unified school system; improvement of quality of education and attitudes of students. Budget provision was made for the implementation of the Plan.

101. Burma. Pyidawtha. The New Burma. --- Rangoon. Economic and Social Board. 1954. 128 pp.

This is Planning to make "our people healthier, wealthier and happier and our country a pleasanter place to live in". Twelve segments of the Economic Development Programme are listed in the book and the section on Education defined the Objectives and a programme for successful implementation. The Objectives are: To provide a basic education for all: To educate our youth for good citizenship and the democratic way of life: To wipe out illiteracy among the nation's adults: To introduce vocational and technical education and To grant scholarships to young men and women of promise to continue their education.

102. Saya Atatthin Layhnit Siman Kain. (Burmese). Teacher Training Four-year Plan. 1956-60. --- Rangoon. Director of Teacher Training. Processed. 1960. 15 pp.

The Plan envisaged expansion of facilities for the training of teachers, especially Primary teachers and to raise the quantity of teachers produced. It proposed

continuation of in-service training. There were six training institutes under the control of the Director of Teacher Training - two for middle school teachers and four for primary teachers. Estimates were made for the number of teachers that would be needed from 1956 to 1960 based on the projected student population through successive years.

103. Burma. Education Enquiry Committee Report. -- Rangoon. Ministry of Education. Processed. nd. 59pp.

The Committee was constituted by Government on 10th March 1958 to enquire into certain aspects of education suggesting measures for improving the existing position. Questionnaires were sent out and many persons were interviewed. The interim Report made certain recommendations under the following heads: High School Final and Matriculation Examinations; Supplementary June University examinations: qualifications allowances for teachers in State schools and universities and the question of Free Tuition.

104. Burma. The Second Four-year Plan. In: Ministry of National Planning. -- Rangoon. Government Printiing and Stationery. 1961. pp 154-160.

Planning for education is included in Chapter XIV on Social Services. The Educational Plan consisted of a twelve-point programme. The main features are:- Expansion of facilities for compulsory primary education and consequential expansion of secondary

education, and introduction of Compulsory Primary Education: increased facilities for vocational education and the improvement of the supply and qualifications of teachers: Capital expenditure Programme including provisions for Universities, Technical education, Training Programme and Man-power as well as for Scientific Research.

105. Higher Education Reform on way. --- Rangoon. Guardian. April 18, 1964. 250 words.

A four day Seminar on Higher Education was opened on April 16 to plan a new University education system geared to the national economic needs and also conducive to the promotion of the people's traditional moral values. Over one hundred professors and lecturers of the two Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay were serving in five commissions to fashion ~~at the~~ out the best system of higher education and one conforming to the Revolutionary ~~Councils~~ Council's concept of it.

106. Tatiya Pyinnya Layhnit Seman Kain.(Burmese). Third Four-year Education Plan. --- Rangoon. Pyinnya Mingyi Yone. (Directorate of Education. 1965. Processed. 162 pp.

The Plan was evolved during 1960-64 but it might be said to be still born. In April 1962 with the coming of the Revolutionary Government a new Educational Policy was enunciated and a different programme was to be planned. However, some of the data in the

Plan and parts of relevant proposals were considered. Otherwise the Third Year Plan was not implemented.

107. General Ne Win Promulgates University Education Law. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. May 30, 1964. 900 words

After the Planning session held on 16th April 1964, the University Education Law was promulgated defining the objectives, duties and responsibilities of the Universities. The essential features are the re-orgainization of universities, institutes and Colleges as separate, self-governing and degree giving institutes and the majoring system for courses of studies and the teaching of science to be given priority. The Law contains the following Chapters: I. Title, Commencement and Definition. II. Organisation and Power for Organisation. III. Objectives. IV. Responsibilities of Universities. V. Supervision. VI. Administration and VII. Finance.

108. Burma. Chairman promulgates Basic Education Law. --- Rangoon. The Guardian. April 29, 1966. 2100 words.

The Law was the result of Basic Education Seminar held recently. The aim of the Law was the reorganisation of the entire school system and to abolish the colonial education system. The Law aims at making basic education an equipment for the socialist man, designed to construct social life and safeguard it; to make him suitable for training in a vocation

mental or physical field at each of the stages in it. The primary, middle and high school system was reorganised and certain bodies were set up to deal with teacher training, preparation of school text-books and conduct of examination.

109. UNESCO. Organization of educational planning in Burma. In: Bulletin of the UNESCO Regional office for education in Asia. --- Bangkok. UNESCO. 1968. 27-45 pp.

Educational Planning was supposed to be initiated by the Burma Educational Observation and Study Mission in May 1952 resulting in the Educational Plan for the Welfare State. Aims and objects of ~~it~~ of this First Four Year Education Plan were given as well as the subsequent Two-year and Three-year Plans. The current Education Plan (1966-~~67~~ 70) is part of an economic Development Plan, 1966-70, which is in the process of implementation. The current Plan, unlike ~~it~~ the previous Plans, covers the whole Union of Burma (i.e. including the States) and deals also with Basic, Agricultural, Technical and Vocational Education, and also Higher education.

110. Long Term Scheme on Education. --- Rangoon. Guardian. 14(159)1. August 8, 1969. 250 words.

A four-member Committee has been formed to submit a long-term education Plan to the Government. The

Committee will submit its education scheme basing on a number of factors, such as schools, teachers, student population, requirement of working intellectuals and intelligentsia and the country's economy. It will also take into consideration the methods of construction schools and review the number of schools in the Union, the number of teachers and the growing number of students. Other factors will be considered also.

111. Three months' extension for 4-men Committee. ---
Rangoon. Guardian 14(257)1. November 15, 1969.350 words.

The life of the four member Committee which was formed in last August to submit a long-term education plan to the Government within three months has been extended by three months as the Committee has not yet completed its work.

---------oOo-------